ASX ANNOUNCEMENT

RED MOUNTAIN MINING LTD 13th January 2021

Phase II Drilling to Commence at Maitland South After Final Assays Received From 2020 Drill Program

- **Planning underway for second phase of drilling at the priority, high grade Maitland South Prospect**

- **Final assay results received from November 2020 RC program, with first holes ever drilled at the Second Chance South Prospect delivering results:**

    - **MMC010 - 4m @ 1.28g/t Au from 4m**
    - **MMC014 - 1m @ 1.41g/t Au From 57m**

- **Numerous mineralised intercepts received from drilling at the Lenanphyl Prospect**

- **RMX expects to secure land access at its NSW Koonenberry Project during January 2021, and to commence exploration programme thereafter**

Red Mountain Mining Limited (**RMX, the Company**) (ASX:**RMX**) is pleased to advise that it has begun planning for the second phase of drilling at its 100% owned Mt Maitland Gold Project. This particular phase of drilling will focus on its high grade Maitland South prospect and is expected to commence in March 2021 once approvals from Department of Mines have been received and necessary heritage clearances have been completed.

In addition, the Company is pleased to report upon the remaining assay results received from the November 2020 drilling program. In total, 1,850m of RC drilling was completed for 27 holes focusing on four primary targets: Maitland South, Lenanphyl, Second Chance South and Jacia. In addition to the previously reported high grade results from the Maitland South Prospect, gold assay results from the Second Chance South Prospect and Lenanphyl have been received, with notable results including:

Second Chance South

- **MMC010 - 4m @ 1.28g/t Au from 4m**
- **MMC014 - 1m @ 1.41g/t Au From 57m**

Lenanphyl

- **MMC007 – 17m @ 0.43g/t Au from 29m inc. 1m @ 1.83g/t Au from 33m and 1m @ 3.46g/t Au from 41m**
- **MMC020 - 4m @ 0.87g/t Au from 12m**
- **MMC006 – 4m @ 0.77g/t Au from 66m**
- **MMC021 - 8m @ 0.46g/t Au from 32m**
- **MMC005 – 4m @ 0.42g/t Au from 64m**

Maitland South

Planning is currently under way for the second phase of drilling at the priority, high grade Maitland South Prospect. The ~2,000m, ~20 hole RC program is expected to commence in March 2021 once all necessary clearances and approvals have been granted and drill contractors organised. The purpose of phase II drilling is to assess the continuity of the high grade mineralisation both along strike and down dip of existing intercepts, in addition, systematically testing the entire ~500m length of endowed Maitland South Shear Zone.

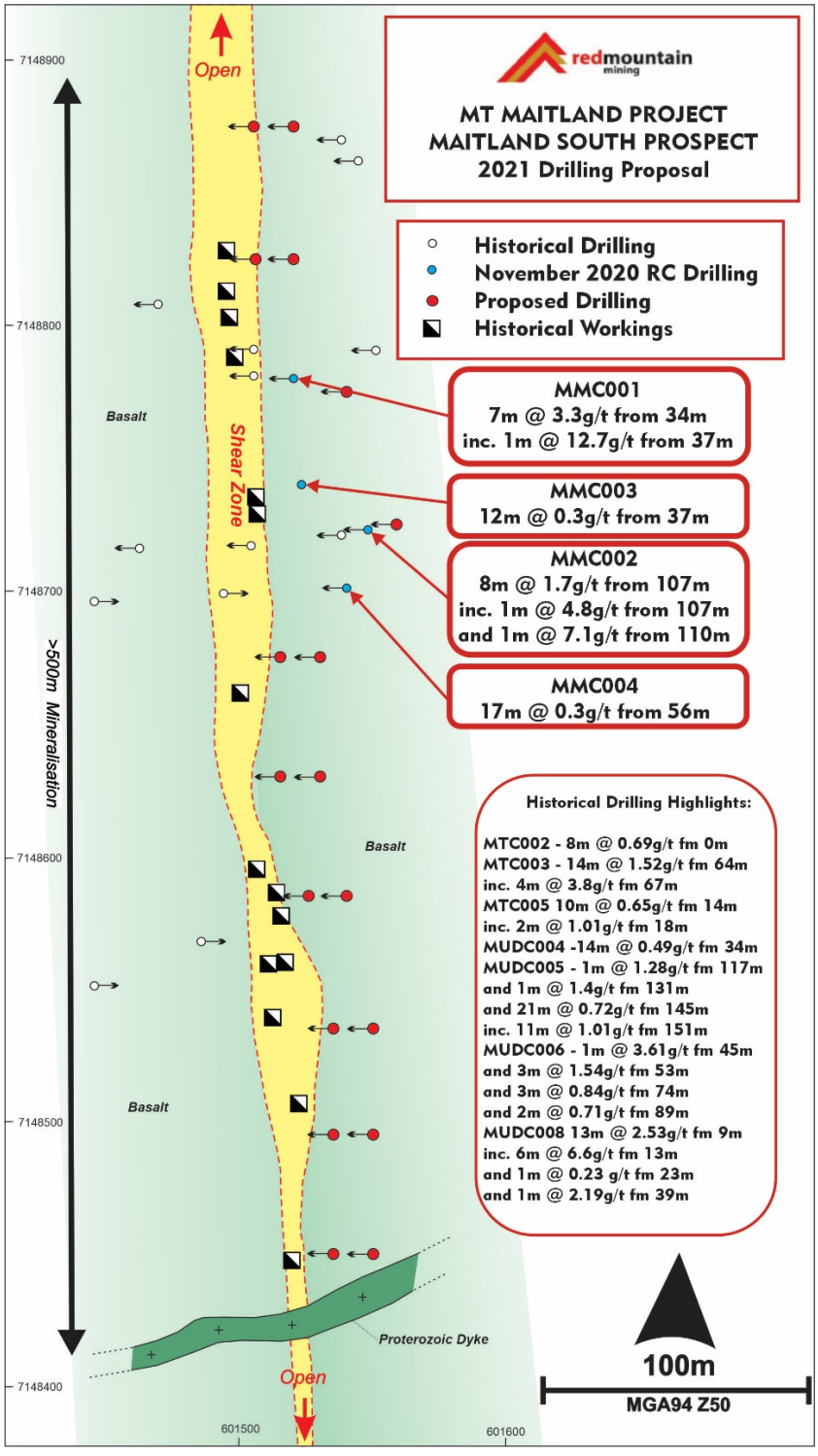

Figure 1: Maitland South Prospect

Drilling by RMX in November 2020 at the prospect returned significant intercepts from all four holes at the prospect (ASX Announcement "Maiden Drill Program Delivers Significant Gold Intercepts at Maitland" 18th November 2020, results include:

- **MMC001 – 7m @ @ 3.3g/t Au from 34m inc. 1m @ 12.7g/t from 37m**
- **MMC002 – 8m @ 1.7g/t Au from 107m inc. 1m @ 4.8g/t from 107m and 1m @ 7.1g/t from 110m**
- **MMC003 – 12m @ 0.3g/t Au from 37m**
- **MMC004 - 17m @ 0.3g/t Au from 56m**

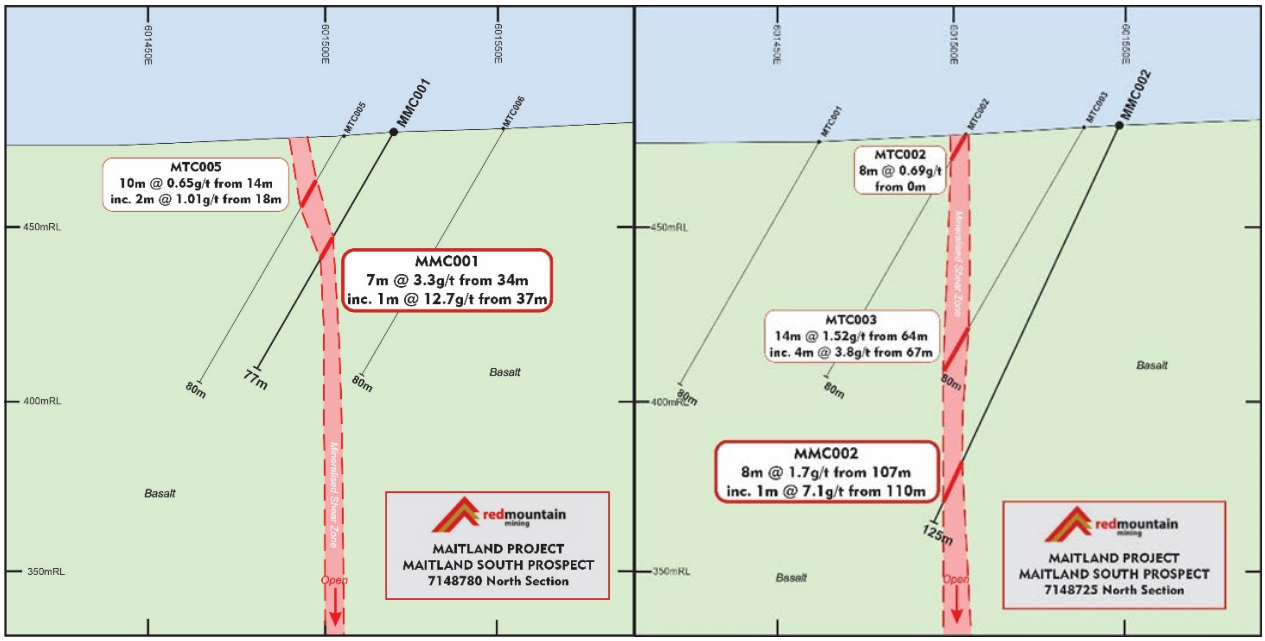

Figure 2 & 3: MMC001 & MMC002 X-Sections

These results are in addition to significant historical drilling results (Reported within ASX Announcement: "Red Mountain to Acquire Mt Maitland Gold Project In Prolific WA Gold Region" 6th July 2020):

- **MUDC008 13m @ 2.53g/t from 9m inc. 6m @ 6.6g/t from 13m and 1m @ 0.23 g/t from 23m and 1m @ 2.19g/t from 39m**
- **MTC003 - 14m @ 1.52g/t from 64m inc. 4m @ 3.8g/t from 67m**
- **MUDC006 - 1m @ 3.61g/t from 45m and 3m @ 1.54g/t from 53m and 3m @ 0.84g/t from 74m and 2m @ 0.71g/t from 89m**
- **MUDC005 - 1m @ 1.28g/t from 117m and 1m @ 1.4g/t from 131m and 21m @ 0.72g/t from 145m inc. 11m @ 1.01g/t from 151m**
- **MTC005 10m @ 0.65g/t from 14m inc. 2m @ 1.01g/t from 18m**
- **MTC002 - 8m @ 0.69g/t from 0m**
- **MUDC004 -14m @ 0.49g/t from 34m**

Assay results from these drilling results demonstrate the thickness of the Maitland South Shear Zone and a high grade component to the zone which eludes to the potential for it to host an economic gold deposit. Mineralisation is currently open at depth below these drill results with the mineralized structure remaining open and untested to the north and south of the current drilling footprint.

Second Chance South

The Second Chance South Prospect is a coincidental geochemical and structural target that ***had never been tested by drilling***. 9 Holes for 531m were drilled at the prospect in the form of two traverses of 25m spaced angled holes to test the two key highly anomalous zones of the target.

Notable assay results received from drilling at the prospect include:

- **MMC010 - 4m @ 1.28g/t Au from 4m**
- **MMC014 - 1m @ 1.41g/t Au From 57m**

Fresh rock was intercepted close to surface, with basalts, mafic and ultramafic schist, BIF and a Proterozoic dolerite dyke was intersected within drilling. Mineralisation is associated with quartz veining hosted within sheared zones within this package of rocks. ***The Company considers these results as particularly pleasing as these drill holes are the first holes drilled at this ~1.1km long geochemical target***.

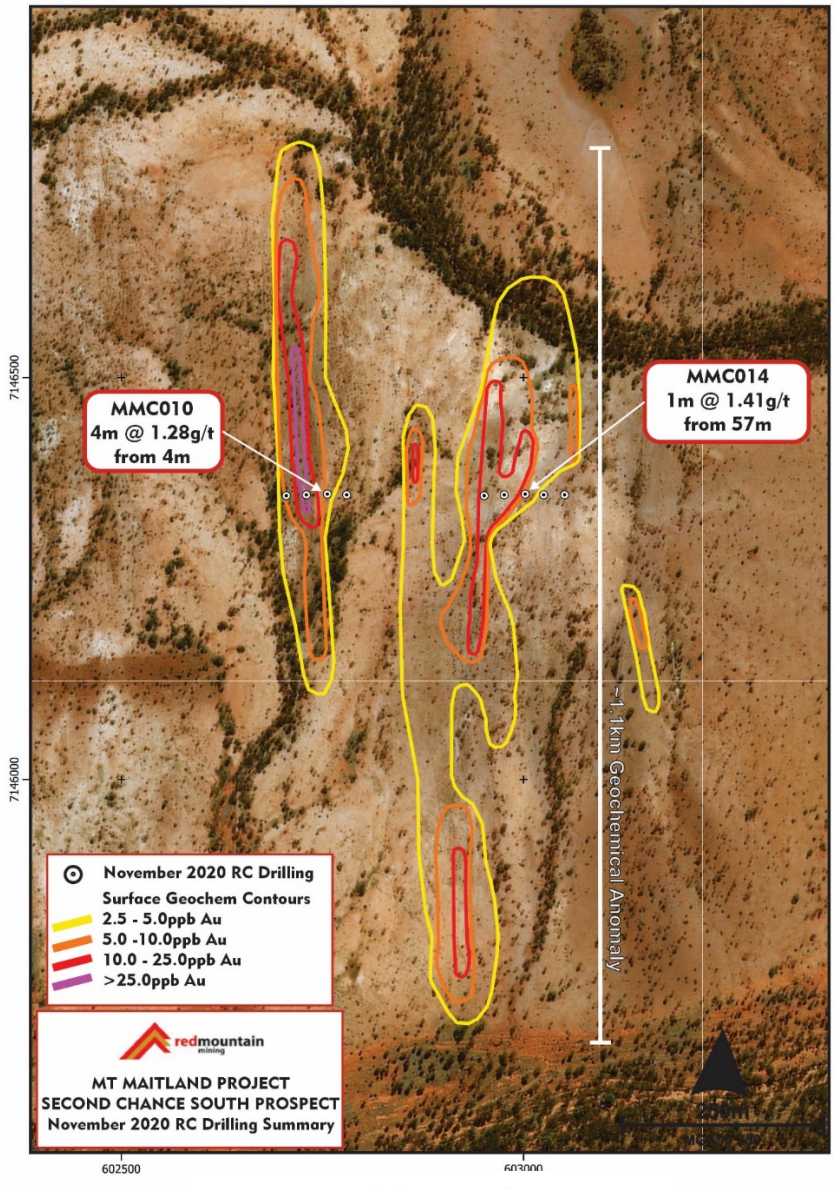

Figure 4: Second Chance South Prospect

The assay results from drilling at Second Chance South are regarded as highly promising as they have validated the use of the historical geochemical data set as an exploration targeting tool. Multiple geochemical targets remain untested at the project as shown in Figure 5 below, these targets will be reviewed for potential upcoming phases of drilling.

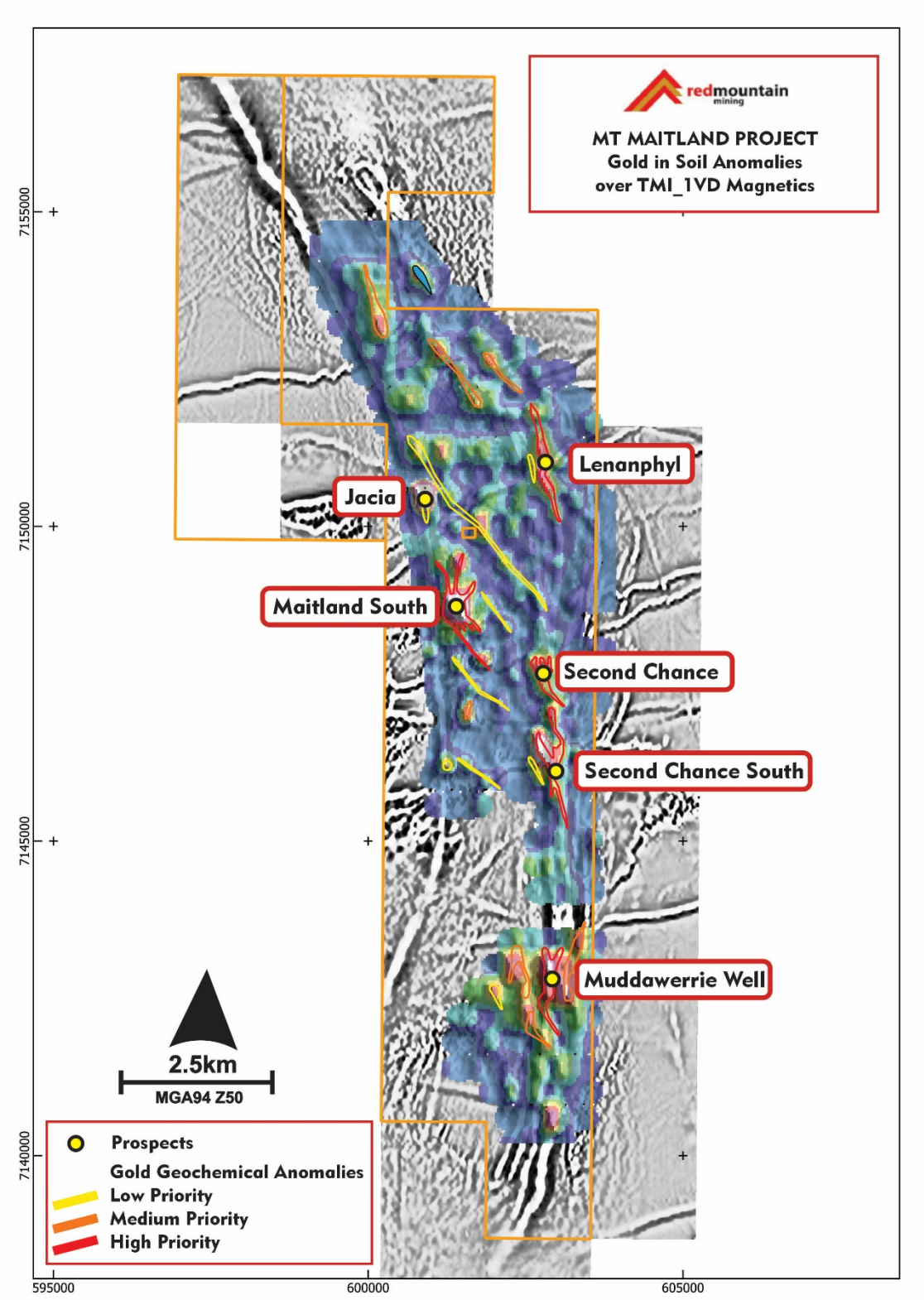

Figure 5: Maitland Project – Geochemical Targets Over Magnetics

Lenanphyl

The Lenanphyl Prospect is again characterised by a series of historical shafts, workings and drilling containing significant results. 12 RC holes for 849m were drilled at the prospect.

Significant assay results received from drilling at the prospect include:

- **MMC007 – 17m @ 0.43g/t Au from 29m inc. 1m @ 1.83g/t Au from 33m and 1m @ 3.46g/t Au from 41m**
- **MMC020 - 4m @ 0.87g/t Au from 12m**
- **MMC006 – 4m @ 0.77g/t Au from 66m**
- **MMC021 - 8m @ 0.46g/t Au from 32m**
- **MMC005 – 4m @ 0.42g/t Au from 64m**

Drilling intersected a deeply weathered sheared package of intercalated Banded Iron Formation (BIF) and mafic schist. Zones of magnetite-silica alteration were intersected with quartz-carbonate veining bearing disseminated sulphide, mineralisation was observed to be associated with this zone.

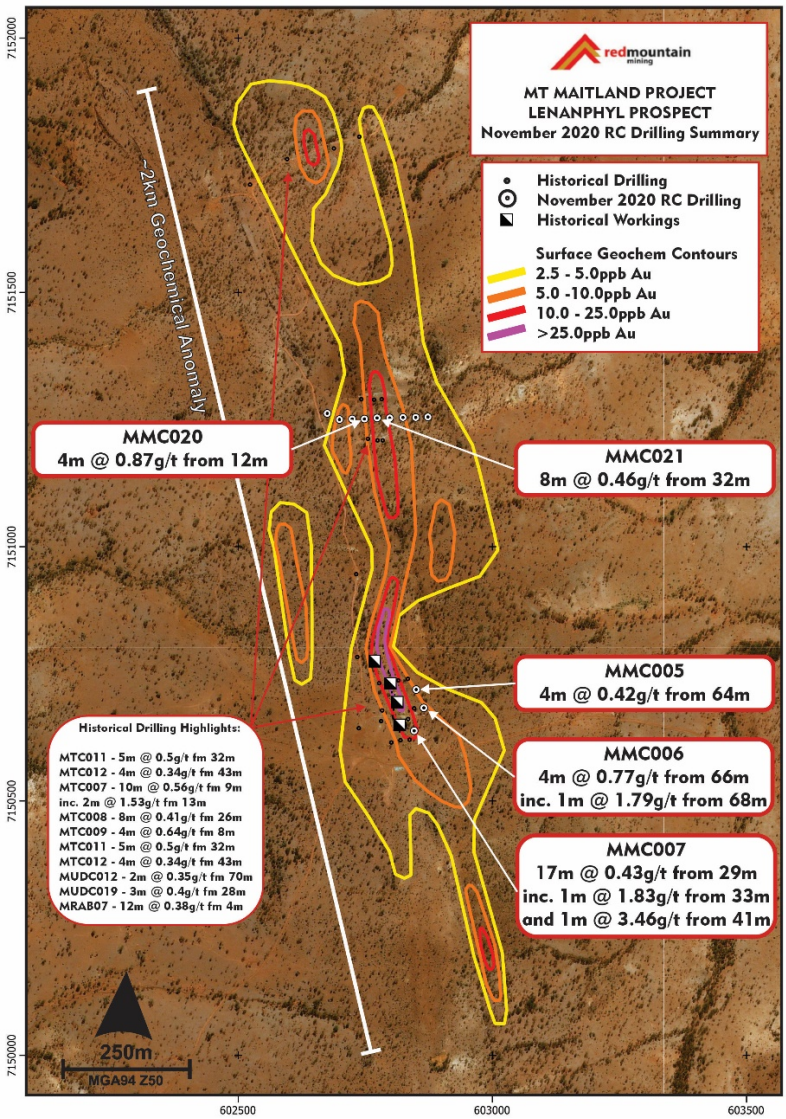

Figure 6: Lenanphyl Prospect

Koonenberry Project Update

Concurrent with the upcoming Mt Maitland South second phase drilling, the Company shall initiate a maiden exploration programme at its 100% owned Koonenberry Gold Project in NSW. As announced on 5th January 2021, the Company is finalising execution of land access agreements for all relevant tenements and this is expected to complete during January. Design of the initial exploration programme is underway and the Company will update the market on progress as required.

Authorised for and on behalf of the Board,

Mauro Piccini,
Company Secretary

Competent Persons Statement

The information in this announcement that relates to Exploration Results and other technical information complies with the 2012 Edition of the Australasian Code for Reporting of Exploration Results, Mineral Resources and Ore Reserves (**JORC Code**) and has been compiled and assessed under the supervision of Mr Oliver Judd. Mr Judd is a Member of the Australasian Institute of Mining and Metallurgy. He has sufficient experience that is relevant to the style of mineralisation and type of deposit under consideration and to the activity being undertaken to qualify as a Competent Person as defined in the 2012 Edition of the JORC Code. Mr Judd consents to the inclusion in this announcement of the matters based on his information in the form and context in which it appears.

Appendix 1. Significant Intersections from Drilling at Mt Maitland

Hole_ID	Prospect	Depth	MGA East	MGA North	RL	Dip	Azi	From	To	Sample Type	Interval (m)	Grade Au (g/t)
MMC005	Lenanphyl	109.00	602850	7150719	480	-60.00	270.00	64	68	4m Composite	4	0.42
MMC006	Lenanphyl	109.00	602865	7150683	480	-60.00	270.00	66	70	1m Original	4	0.77
							inc.	*68*	*69*	*1m Original*	*1*	*1.79*
MMC007	Lenanphyl	100.00	602846	7150638	480	-60.00	270.00	29	46	1m Original	17	0.43
							inc.	*33*	*34*	*1m Original*	*1*	*1.83*
							and	*41*	*42*	*1m Original*	*1*	*3.46*
MMC008	Second Chance	59.00	602705	7146353	462	-60.00	270.00	NSR				
MMC009	Second Chance	59.00	602730	7146354	462	-60.00	270.00	NSR				
MMC010	Second Chance	59.00	602756	7146355	462	-60.00	270.00	4	8	4m Composite	4	1.28
MMC011	Second Chance	59.00	602780	7146354	462	-60.00	270.00	NSR				
MMC012	Second Chance	59.00	602951	7146353	463	-60.00	270.00	NSR				
MMC013	Second Chance	59.00	602976	7146354	463	-60.00	270.00	NSR				
MMC014	Second Chance	59.00	603002	7146355	463	-60.00	270.00	57	58	1m Original	1	1.41
MMC015	Second Chance	59.00	603025	7146354	463	-60.00	270.00	NSR				
MMC016	Second Chance	59.00	603051	7146354	463	-60.00	270.00	NSR				
MMC017	Lenanphyl	59.00	602675	7151262	480	-60.00	270.00	NSR				
MMC018	Lenanphyl	59.00	602699	7151250	480	-60.00	270.00	NSR				
MMC019	Lenanphyl	59.00	602724	7151251	480	-60.00	270.00	NSR				
MMC020	Lenanphyl	59.00	602748	7151251	480	-60.00	270.00	12	16	4m Composite	4	0.87
MMC021	Lenanphyl	59.00	602773	7151253	480	-60.00	270.00	32	40	4m Composite	8	0.46
MMC022	Lenanphyl	59.00	602798	7151253	480	-60.00	270.00	NSR				
MMC023	Lenanphyl	59.00	602824	7151254	480	-60.00	270.00	NSR				
MMC024	Lenanphyl	59.00	602849	7151254	480	-60.00	270.00	NSR				
MMC025	Lenanphyl	59.00	602873	7151255	480	-60.00	270.00	NSR				
MMC026	Jacia	56.00	601097	7148005	467	-60.00	270.00	NSR				
MMC027	Jacia	71.00	601125	7148018	468	-60.00	270.00	NSR				

Appendix 2. JORC Code, 2012 Edition – Table 1

Section 1 Sampling Techniques and Data

(Criteria in this section apply to all succeeding sections.)

Criteria	JORC Code explanation		Commentary
Sampling techniques	• *Nature and quality of sampling (e.g. cut channels, random chips, or specific specialised industry standard measurement tools appropriate to the minerals under investigation, such as down hole gamma sondes, or handheld XRF instruments, etc.). These examples should not be taken as limiting the broad meaning of sampling.* • *Include reference to measures taken to ensure sample representivity and the appropriate*		Reverse Circulation (RC) drilling was undertaken to produce samples for assaying. Two sampling techniques were utilised for this program, 1m metre splits directly from the rig sampling system each metre and 4m composite sampling from spoil piles through unmineralized zones. Samples submitted to the laboratory were determined by the site geologist. **1m Splits** Every metre drilled a 2-3kg sample (split) was sub-sampled into a calico bag via a

Criteria	JORC Code explanation		Commentary
	calibration of any measurement tools or systems used. • *Aspects of the determination of mineralisation that are Material to the Public Report.* • *In cases where 'industry standard' work has been done this would be relatively simple (e.g. 'reverse circulation drilling was used to obtain 1 m samples from which 3 kg was pulverised to produce a 30 g charge for fire assay'). In other cases more explanation may be required, such as where there is coarse gold that has inherent sampling problems. Unusual commodities or mineralisation types (e.g. submarine nodules) may warrant disclosure of detailed information.*		Metzke cone splitter from each metre of drilling. **4m Composites** All remaining spoil from the sampling system was collected in buckets from the sampling system and neatly deposited in rows adjacent to the rig. An aluminium scoop was used to then sub-sample each spoil pile to create a 2-3kg 4m composite sample in a calico. Both types of samples were then submitted to the laboratory and pulverised to produce a 30g charge for Fire Assay.
Drilling techniques	• *Drill type (e.g. core, reverse circulation, open-hole hammer, rotary air blast, auger, Bangka, sonic, etc.) and details (e.g. core diameter, triple or standard tube, depth of diamond tails, face-sampling bit or other type, whether core is oriented and if so, by what method, etc.).*		Drilling method was Reverse Circulation (RC). Bit size was approximately 100mm. Drill West Pty. Ltd. undertook the program utilising a Ausex truck mounted X300 rig with additional air from an onboard booster.
Drill sample recovery	• *Method of recording and assessing core and chip sample recoveries and results assessed.* • *Measures taken to maximise sample recovery and ensure representative nature of the samples.* • *Whether a relationship exists between sample recovery and grade and whether sample bias may have occurred due to preferential loss/gain of fine/coarse material.*		No quantitate data was collected regarding the recovery of sample. However standard RC sampling 'best practice' procedures were utilised whilst drilling including suitable usage of dust suppression, suitable shroud, lifting off bottom between each metre, cleaning of sampling equipment, ensuring a dry sample and suitable supervision by the supervising geologist to ensure good sample quality. At this stage of exploration, it is unknown if a bias occurs between sample recovery and grade.
Logging	• *Whether core and chip samples have been geologically and geotechnically logged to a level of detail to support appropriate Mineral Resource estimation, mining studies and metallurgical studies.* • *Whether logging is qualitative or quantitative in nature. Core (or costean, channel, etc.) photography.* • *The total length and percentage of the relevant intersections logged.*		RC chips were logged by a qualified geologist with sufficient experience in this geological terrain and relevant styles of mineralisation using an industry standard logging system which could eventually be utilised within a Mineral Resource Estimation. Lithology, mineralisation, alteration, veining, weathering and structure were all recorded digitally. Chips were washed each metre and stored in chip trays for preservation and future reference. Logging is qualitative, quantitative or semi-quantitative in nature.
Sub-sampling techniques and sample preparation	• *If core, whether cut or sawn and whether quarter, half or all core taken.* • *If non-core, whether riffled, tube sampled, rotary split, etc. and*		Two sampling techniques were utilised for this program, 1m metre splits directly from the rig sampling system each metre and 4m composite sampling from spoil piles through unmineralized zones. Samples submitted to the laboratory were

Criteria	JORC Code explanation		Commentary
	whether sampled wet or dry. • *For all sample types, the nature, quality and appropriateness of the sample preparation technique.* • *Quality control procedures adopted for all sub-sampling stages to maximise representivity of samples.* • *Measures taken to ensure that the sampling is representative of the in-situ material collected, including for instance results for field duplicate/second-half sampling.* • *Whether sample sizes are appropriate to the grain size of the material being sampled.*		determined by the site geologist. **1m Splits** Every metre drilled a 2-3kg sample (split) was sub-sampled into a calico bag via a Metzke cone splitter from each metre of drilling. These samples are considered representative of the material drilled. **4m Composites** All remaining spoil from the sampling system was collected in buckets from the sampling system and neatly deposited in rows adjacent to the rig. An aluminium scoop was used to then sub-sample each spoil pile to create a 2-3kg 4m composite sample in a calico. These samples are considered to represent an indication of mineralisation. If an indication of mineralisation is achieved during assaying, the corresponding 1m split samples will be submitted for assay and supersede the composite sample assay during reporting. Duplicate samples were taken during the program at rate of approximately every 25th sample. QAQC in the form of certified material was inserted into the sample string approximately every 25th sample. Samples were submitted to ALS laboratories (Perth WA) for a 30g Fire Assay with AAS finish (Au-AA25). A 2-3kg samples is oven dried to 105 degC and is then pulverised to 85% passing 75um. Standard laboratory QAQC is undertaken and monitored.
Quality of assay data and laboratory tests	• *The nature, quality and appropriateness of the assaying and laboratory procedures used and whether the technique is considered partial or total.* • *For geophysical tools, spectrometers, handheld XRF instruments, etc., the parameters used in determining the analysis including instrument make and model, reading times, calibrations factors applied and their derivation, etc.* • *Nature of quality control procedures adopted (e.g. standards, blanks, duplicates, external laboratory checks) and whether acceptable levels of accuracy (i.e. lack of bias) and precision have been established.*		Assay technique is Fire Assay which is a 'Total Technique'. Duplicate samples were taken during the program at rate of approximately every 25th sample. QAQC in the form of certified material was inserted into the sample string approximately every 25th sample. Standard laboratory QAQC is undertaken and monitored by the laboratory and by the company upon assay result receival. All QAQC is deemed to have passed internal standards.
Verification of sampling and assaying	• *The verification of significant intersections by either independent or alternative company personnel.* • *The use of twinned holes.* • *Documentation of primary data, data entry procedures, data verification, data storage (physical and electronic) protocols.* • *Discuss any adjustment to assay*		Logging and sampling were recorded directly into a digital logging system, verified and eventually stored in an offsite database. No twinning has been undertaken. No adjustments to any assay data have been undertaken.

Criteria	JORC Code explanation		Commentary
	data.		
Location of data points	• *Accuracy and quality of surveys used to locate drill holes (collar and down-hole surveys), trenches, mine workings and other locations used in Mineral Resource estimation.* • *Specification of the grid system used.* • *Quality and adequacy of topographic control.*		Collar position was recorded using a handheld Garmin GPS (+/- 3m). GDA94 Z50s is the grid format for all xyz data reported. The azimuth and dip of the drill holes was measured prior to commencement of drilling by the on-site geologist. No down hole surveying was undertaken.
Data spacing and distribution	• *Data spacing for reporting of Exploration Results.* • *Whether the data spacing and distribution is sufficient to establish the degree of geological and grade continuity appropriate for the Mineral Resource and Ore Reserve estimation procedure(s) and classifications applied.* • *Whether sample compositing has been applied.*		See drill table for hole positions. Data spacing at this stage is not suitable for Mineral Resource Estimation at this point.
Orientation of data in relation to geological structure	• *Whether the orientation of sampling achieves unbiased sampling of possible structures and the extent to which this is known, considering the deposit type.* • *If the relationship between the drilling orientation and the orientation of key mineralised structures is considered to have introduced a sampling bias, this should be assessed and reported if material.*		Drilling was undertaken at a sub-perpendicular angle to the interpreted strike and dip of the interpreted mineralised structures. The lodes are interpreted as moderately - steeply dipping (~60-90deg) and thus true widths of mineralisation will have to be extrapolated from any assay results.
Sample security	• *The measures taken to ensure sample security.*		All samples from collection at rig through to submission at the laboratory have been under the supervision of Red Mountain contracted personnel or sub-contractors associated with the company. All samples are sealed in polyweave bags and stored in bulka bags for storage and transport.
Audits or reviews	• *The results of any audits or reviews of sampling techniques and data.*		The program will be reviewed by senior company personnel and associated consulting geologists.

Section 2 Reporting of Exploration Results

(Criteria in this section apply to all succeeding sections.)

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
Mineral tenement and land tenure status	• *Type, reference name/number, location and ownership including agreements or material issues with third parties such as joint ventures, partnerships, overriding royalties, native title interests, historical sites, wilderness or national park and environmental settings.* • *The security of the tenure held at the time of reporting along with any known impediments to obtaining a licence to operate in the area.*	The information in this release relates to tenement E51/1900. This tenement is the subject of an exclusivity agreement between Red Mountain and Simon Jones with a view to a sale and purchase agreement. There are no existing Native Title Agreements over the current tenement. The tenement is wholly within partially determined claim WC2004/10 Wjarri Yamatji #1 with the Aboriginal Representative area body being Yamatji Marlpa Aboriginal Corporation. Tenure is in good standing with DMIRS

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
Exploration done by other parties	• *Acknowledgment and appraisal of exploration by other parties.*	The Mt Maitland Project area has an extensive exploration history dating back late 1800's when Maitland North and Maitland South were mined intermittently from 1897. Modern gold exploration over the project has been conducted by several companies with Talisman Mining Ltd being the most recent. The general area that forms the subject of this report has been explored in the past by various companies including Pancontinental Mining, Coolgardie Resources, Metex Resources and Talisman Mining Ltd during the period 1987-2011.
Geology	• *Deposit type, geological setting and style of mineralisation.*	The Project covers the Mt Maitland Greenstone Belt at the northern margin of the Yilgarn Craton. The Mt Maitland Project is situated at a major geological plate tectonic boundary reflecting the collision between the separate Pilbara and Yilgarn Cratons. It is bounded by major regional structural faults – to the north by the Murchison Fault, to the west by the Yalgar Fault and to the south by the Mt Maitland Fault. The Murchison Fault separates the Proterozoic southern Capricorn Orogen from the Archaean northern Yilgarn Craton. The Yalgar Fault separates the older Narryer Terrane from the Murchison Domain. The Mt Maitland Greenstone Belt extends over roughly 23x4km and is represented by the Maitland synformal structure which is the northern most greenstone belt I the Yilgarn Craton. The Mt Maitland Greenstone Belt is an arcuate 3km succession of interlayered mafic-ultramafic igneous intrusives and volcanics, and felsic volcanic rocks with several intercalated sedimentary rocks and BIF's. The sequence has been folded and regionally metamorphosed to upper greenschist/mid amphibolite grade. Extensive Proterozoic dolerite dykes cross-cut the project area related to massive gabbroic intrusive bodies. A regional splay structure off the mantle tapping Murchison Fault traverse the entire length of the tenement. Pervasive quartz veins occur along the splay structure Orogenic gold mineralisation in the area is associated with quartz veining +/- sulphides and enveloping hydrothermal mineralisation haloes within sheared mafic-ultramafic igneous intrusives and volcanics, and sedimentary rocks (including BIF) and felsic volcanic rocks. E51/1900 covers almost the entirety of the Mt Maitland Greenstone Belt. The central half of the tenement comprises outcrop and sub-cropping basement with alluvial and colluvial cover in the northern and southern parts.
Drill hole information	• *A summary of all information material to the understanding of the exploration results including a tabulation of the following information for all Material drill holes:* o *easting and northing of the drill hole collar* o *elevation or RL (Reduced Level – elevation above sea level in metres) of the drill hole collar* o *dip and azimuth of the hole* o *down hole length and interception depth* o *hole length.* • *If the exclusion of this information is justified on the basis that the information is not Material and this exclusion does not detract from the understanding of the report, the Competent Person should clearly explain why this is the*	An overview of the drilling program is given within the text and tables within this document

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
	case.	
Data aggregation methods	• *In reporting Exploration Results, weighting averaging techniques, maximum and/or minimum grade truncations (e.g. cutting of high grades) and cut-off grades are usually Material and should be stated.* • *Where aggregate intercepts incorporate short lengths of high-grade results and longer lengths of low-grade results, the procedure used for such aggregation should be stated and some typical examples of such aggregations should be shown in detail.* • *The assumptions used for any reporting of metal equivalent values should be clearly stated.*	All results have been reported above 0.3g/t Au. No top cutting has been applied. All reported results have been length weighted (arithmetic length weighting). No metal equivalent values are reported.
Relationship between mineralisation widths and intercept lengths	• *These relationships are particularly important in the reporting of Exploration Results.* • *If the geometry of the mineralisation with respect to the drill hole angle is known, its nature should be reported.* • *If it is not known and only the down hole lengths are reported, there should be a clear statement to this effect (e.g. 'down hole length, true width not known').*	At this stage of mineral exploration, the geometry of the mineralisation to the drill hole is unknown and therefore the true width of mineralisation is unknown.
Diagrams	• *Appropriate maps and sections (with scales) and tabulations of intercepts should be included for any significant discovery being reported These should include, but not be limited to a plan view of drill hole collar locations and appropriate sectional views.*	Refer to figures within this report.
Balanced reporting	• *Where comprehensive reporting of all Exploration Results is not practicable, representative reporting of both low and high grades and/or widths should be practiced to avoid misleading reporting of Exploration Results.*	The accompanying document is a balanced report with a suitable cautionary note.
Other substantive exploration data	• *Other exploration data, if meaningful and material, should be reported including (but not limited to): geological observations; geophysical survey results; geochemical survey results; bulk samples – size and method of treatment; metallurgical test results; bulk density, groundwater, geotechnical and rock characteristics; potential deleterious or contaminating substances.*	Suitable commentary of the geology encountered are given within the text of this document.
Further work	• *The nature and scale of planned further work (e.g. tests for lateral extensions or depth extensions or large-scale step-out drilling).* • *Diagrams clearly highlighting the areas of possible extensions, including the main geological interpretations and future drilling areas, provided this information is not commercially sensitive.*	Red Mountain plans to undertake further drilling at the Project as well as further mineral exploration programs.